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COMMUNICATIONS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(THE NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself rosp iews expressed by correspondents. Well writtesting communications will be gladly received.]

Bolting Never in Order.

T. the Editor of the New National Bra and Citizen When a candidate has been nominated for any position within the gift of a free and ento them by their constituents will be faithsent to conventions with Instructions, either expressed or implied. In view of the very obligation they have taken, they are bound by their constituents, and, since they are pledged to obey their constituents, they are equally bound by the decisions of a convention composed of men delegated to represent their ideas and principles.

It is only in the midst of threatening dis-

aster that men may justify themselves in assuming the attitude of bolters. It is not unfrequently the case that men more sanguine by nature than held by their convictions, (when defeated in their own plans,) are the first to revolt at some supposed evil abhorrent to their moral sense.

It is much to be feared that under ou republican government the tendency of bolting will not only lead to discord and needles divisions, but to a disruption of the nationa party. It engenders a spirit of unrestraine opposition against a possible reconciliation t awakens mistrust, weakens confidence mately create an utter disregard for the claims of party or the people. Now suppose w should not be pleased with every member of the party with which we have been known to act; suppose we could not consistently with our consciences indorse and support the regular party nominee, what would it profit us to bolt the ticket? What good would be dethe party with which we are identified, if we withhold our support from a representative majority acting in the interests of the peo ple? Certainly they are too weak to accou plish good, and it is impossible for them to hold neutral ground, hence their merest influ-ence is contributed to maintain a principle which is antagonistic to the central and fun-

nental ideas of their own party. might assume some slight shade of plausibility, but it becomes general, and in its very national party. So that on this principle, vention, by and through the wisdom of the people, proclaim its candidates for the highest official positions in the nation, would it be right for any member exercising conscientious scruples, appealing from the decisions of that convention, to repudiate the action of its members, and thus ignore the demands Let such be the case, and what must be the result of our State and National elections? Nothing but a successive train of inglorious

the convictions of a majority of other me who are just as honest as themselves Hence, to bolt one's party, is not always an indication of a necessary duty; but it shows, sentiment which embodies the great principles of the National party.

Bolters have given over the State of Ohio to the Democratic party, have arrayed them selves against themselves, and refused even to subserve their best possible interests, because of a matter in which men of all parties were involved. There is an inevitable dan ger in the system of bolting-danger because it invites the spirit of domestic antagonism sows the seed of political discord, and sets a wage a ceaseless and wicked opposition against men of spotless integrity.

The startling declaration of Mr. Green in overawe that body and disconcert their plans; it was an impeachment of unbridled audacity bled. For, had the convention rattfied the ticket. Were not the people themselves in part responsible for the conduct of their conof this man's political career must be forever survive, if they can, but the noble, brave, charity this, that he who had faithfully served his country, and imperilled his life for the lices a monument of strength and greatness. His bright and manly achievements will re- of the citizens of the several States." There main while the nation stands, and they will is not a State in this Union but what this made under a seeming wise policy. Inflexible in purpose, he was feared in times that the power to confer rights she also has the tried men's soul's; unswerving in the discharge of every duty, he was hated by a compraise to the memory of one who did a glo-rious part in saving the Republic from disso-

The Protestant doctrine of the right of but on the contrary are disposed to deny, private judgment cannot be fairly applied to abridge and destroy the rights of this class out can swim as pretty as any one I know. Dollitics. Like principles may be involved, of our citizens. Then, as Ameican citizens, Mr. Walker's constituents think a great deal

NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

The speeches that followed were not re

but the duties are relative and quite different.

Men enter into compromises, adopt measures, that may tend to harmonize conflicting opinions, and ofttimes make concessions for the sake of reconciliation. But in religious duties the quickening power of an unperverted conscience is ever appealing to a higher law. In either case the matter of principle is enjoined, and to it men are bound to conform. But the influences actuating that class secular; are so absolutely diverse that it would be making unwarranted demands to exact of the latter their supremaev over injustice and wrong.

The United States is bound to protect by law this proscribed class.

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The onward march of civilization and progress cannot be stayed by defiant Demorats, week-kneed Republicans, faint-hearted conscience is ever appealing to a higher law.

In either case the matter of principle is enjoined, and to it men are bound to conform.

But the influences actuating that class secular; are so absolutely diverse that it would be making unwarranted demands to exact of the latter their supremaev over injustice and wrong. lightened people, we may conclude that it that which is peculiarly a quality of the forwas done in accordance with the best wisspiritual matters and make them equal. The city. The power delegated to such men adjustment and administration of all political implies that the rights and duties entrusted duties belong with the people, and it is for them to determine whether the character fully carried out. In every instance men are and policy of a public man are too intolerable to be borne; and If a party convention nominates its man, it is the people making the

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[To be concluded in our next.]

From New Jersey.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citize The objections to the Civil Rights bill are

Each State, it is maintained, has the right to

fore the rebellion, when the fact is clear that the General Government passed laws annulling State laws that existed in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, and Maryland affecting the status and rights of the colored inhabitants of the United States -such as ingress and egress between the States, the right to their oath against white persons, right to trial by jury; their right to ools; their right to preach, and other municipal and State regulations. These laws were all annulled by Congressional legislation and enactment. This was done during the existence of the rebellion and subse, quently. Then little or nothing was said of cogee County, Georgia, in the year 1846, and State rights and State sovereignty, but when rived to the cause of justice and right and to peace and quiet are restored, and regulations being established and provisions being made Haralson until the surrender of 1865, at by law to protect this hitherto proscribed class in the full exercise and enjoyment of their rights, then we hear the clamor that it itself he applied himself to the study of is unconstitutional; it is an invasion of the books, and by untiring toil, and that rights of the States. It is not a never-ceasing perseverance which always Kozta but a negro, now who is to be protected-that's the difference. The whole handle the English language. Senator power of the country can be brought into Haralson is purely a self-made man of our requsition when an American citizen's (and If the argument, as advanced by Dr. James

requisition when an American citizen's (and own vine and fig-tree. Senator Haralson

Freeman Clarke, were merely special, it

he a foreigner) rights have been invaded by took an active part in politics in 1868, and

freeman Clarke, were merely special, it a foreign power, but native-born Americans-five millions strong-can have their and Blair speeches during the campaign rights defiantly set aside in their own counshould the next National Republican Con- and yet no right exists on the part of the Government to interfere. If this be constitutional it is devoid of that essential element-justice. If this be constitutional it speeches for money, he talked Grant and is in opposition to the fundamental principles of a republican form of government, reason for making those speeches was be-which declares that "all such governments cause he was thereby enabled to reach the derive their just powers from the consent of masses of the people and to tell them the of the party and the claims of the people. the governed." But these great and grand great necessity of voting for Grant and Colold principles which underlie the whole fax. And he claims to this day that he carstructure of the Government of the United ried the State for Grant and Colfax by States, which give it character and power making pretended Seymour and Blair throughout the civilized world, are only ap- speeches, but doing his effective work by Ofttimes men are lost in their own indi- plicable to white citizens. But what says conversation. In 1870 he ran on an indevidualism, make their own feelings and conobject and intent of the Constitution itselfit does not deal in generalities, but is specific and clear. It says, "we, the people of the United States : (are not colored people included?) in order to form a more perfect on the contrary, a looseness of principle, cluded?) in order to form a more perfect lack of devotion, and a defection of that loyal union, establish justice"—they were before not fully united, injustice then existed-"provide for the common defense, insure clear ringing voice which is well disciplined. He was nominated in 1872 by the 21st Senaterest, secure peace and quiet, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do rdain and establish this Constitution."

Now, is this language meaningless-if not, what does it mean? Does it not embody the whole American people, and does it not propose to protect all classes in the exercise gained the admiration and esteem of the conpropose to protect all classes in the exercise precedent for every ambitious aspirant to and enjoyment of their rights? The language, however rigidly construed, cannot by any forced construction mean anything less than the whole people. If then justice is to the Massachusetts State Convention was be established and liberty secured by the in the legislature of Alabama. He made unwarranted. It was a threat intended to operation of this instrument, is it not the one of the most effective arguments even duty of the General Government to protect made in the legislative halls of Alabama in the rights of those who are governed by this instrument? Is it not perfectly legitimate and in keeping with the provisions of that nomination of Benjamin F. Butler, it would instrument, as I will further proceed to show. have been unjust and impolitic for a delegate. In amendments, article 15, one clause in that under the circumstances, to fight his own article says no person shall be deprived of

stituents? And were not Congress, too, in-volved in the unfortunate blunder of the refused admission into the hotels, steamboats, salary-grab-measure, it might be in good public schools, and all other public rights taste for Dr. Clarke to speak of the great enjoyed by our white fellow-citizens? It is statesman as "dripping with the infamy of a maxim in common law that there is no the salary grab," as if the moral sublimity wrong without a remedy, and there is no remedy in common law, for popular prejublasted, and his great usefulness become the dice and public sentiment are in opposition mere fabric of a dream. Other men may to it—not the individual citizen, but the whole United States must take the matter in beroic Butler must die. What Christian hand to effect a cure; hence the General Government has not only the power, but the

constitutional right to interfere.

Again, in article four, second section, it reads that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities section of the Constitution is not grossly power to guard and protect them-one is consequent upon the other. The proposition then is clear, if I am to be governed by law of a grateful people, who will chant songs of in the use of my rights, I am also to be prosame power that governs must protect. This lution and ruin. Perhaps in all that convention there was no man truer to the principles of human litterty and equality; cer-tainly none more competent to fill the chair ter; but does the States do it? Nay, verily,

their supremacy over injustice and wrong.

Equality of rights is the only true and just basis of republican form of government. Whenever the rights of one class are denied, abridged, or destroyed, it is usurpation and tyranny, and not law and justice. The theory, genius, and policy of the Ameican Government is to preserve the most friendly relations with all its inhabitants of every color, race and clime. This can only be effected by abolishing all invidious distinctions and placing all its citizens upon one common platform. This proscription is one still rest upon the escutcheon of the nation, and which impairs the character of the Gov lovers of freedom and equal rights. Let no such thing as one class legistating in behalf of another class any longer exist. This at once gives the lie to our professions, and manage its own affairs in its own way. If stamps us as hypocritical and inconsistent. the proposition be true, it is equally true bedependent upon our adhering to the great principles that lay at the foundation of this Republic-liberty and equality.

From Alabama.

SELMA, ALA., Jan. 12, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In writing the personals of the Alabama legislature, I shall begin by offering the delegation from Dallas.

Hon, Jeremiah Haralson was born in Muswas brought to Alabama in 1859 a slave, and remained the goods and chattel of John which time he could neither read nor write. distinguished himself by making Seymou The Senator's friends tell a laughable story on him during the campaign of 1868. The anecdote is short, but it contains a great deal for contemplation, and it runs in this wise: While he made Seymour and Blair Colfax for nothing. Mr. Haralson says his presided over the district convention which nominated the Hon. B. S. Turner in 1870. and every district convention which has He makes an able presiding officer; is well versed in parliamentary usages, and has a clear ringing voice which is well disciplined. torial district by acclamation, and was elected by 5,000 majority, and has been elected president for three consecutive terms of the Alabama Laborer's Union, and delegate to the National Laborer's Union which convened at New Orleans, (Hon. Frederick vention in a debate with Gov. Pinchback, o Louisians. He is a ready and shrewd debater; full of wit and sarcasm, and is feared, perhaps, more than any colored mar the session before last, upon the subject of

the civil rights hill. Hop. Ransom L. Johnson was born in Lownde County, Alabama, of South Carolina parentage in the year 1839, a slave, and ndestinely acquired some education, which he has improved upon since freedom, and can now boast of a common English educa tion. He has all the marks of a keen busi ness man. His usual vocation is that of the percantile pursuit, and has been very suc ressful as a merchant, but is now in the butchery business, cutting beef-steaks for his He is not ee of those who make flower specches, but ponders well and deep; has a strong aversion to dishonesty, clique, and rings; was a zealous and untiring advocate rings; was a zealous and untiring advocate of the civil rights bill, a true lover of his party, and unceasing worker in his party's cause. Mr. Johnson was nominated by the Republicans in 1870 as a Republican of the lower house, and served his constituents with such marked ability and integrity that, as a reward for his services, he was in 1872 motives traduced and themselves drenched with services.

can blood coursing through his veins. He is a handsome looking fellow with hazel eyes and a prominent nose, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds. He acquired some education before freedom, and has since bettered it. None of the delegation from Dallas are more highly respected and beloved than Joseph Goldsby, His avocation is that of a farmer, and has been about as successful as any one in this community. He was nominated by the Republicans and ran considerably ahead of his ticket. He has but little to say, but what he says is not wasted of the foul blots and relics of slavery which in balderdash; straight and pointed always; a true partisan, and ready to do anything for the promotion of his party. It is said ernment, both at home and abroad, by all that he made of the most effective canvasses ever made by anyone in Dallas, in 1872. If I am not mistaken in the signs of the political out-look, Goldsby will be retured from Dallas to the legislature in 1874.

> Hon. Henry Cochran, I suppose was born appearances indicate anything they very forcibly tell the tale upon our "Quaker" representative. He came to Alabama from Missouri in 1865, a captain in the United States Army, and has been in some public

gress from the State at large. Mr. Smith's education is quite limited, but a more clever, genial soul has never trod the soil of Alama. He is one of those leading lights that can be found in every beat in the Southern States, also one of those who petitions daily to the Omnipotent for the advancement

I am, yours, &c., WM. J. STEVENS.

(communicated for the New National Era an Citizen.) Moral Reflections-No. 3.

" For what is your life" - James 4-14. What is it? It is propagion. It is a working out the problem of some destiny for weal or woe. It is a loom upon which we each are weaving the garments we must wear forever. We may weave bright and golden colors into this immortal dress, in which we may shine through everlasting ages, or in sable hue, it may drape our spirits

in eternal gloom. It is the time in which we are chiseling

This, too, is a perilous life; dangers beset us on every path. Moral wrecks of those who have fallen by the temptations of the way are all around us. Then, too, how brief is this life! It is a vapor that appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away; and it is as empty as brief. Vanity is inscribed on all the works of man. But thanks be to God! it is a hopeful life. "Christ has brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel. We may make this human life, by the grace that is in Him, radiant with moral beauty, and fill it with the blessed hopes of immortality. We may make it a useful life as well, sympathizing with the distressed, coring the needy, instructing the ignorant, lifting up the degraded, and aiding instrumentally, that others also may "obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory." Oh, life is a fearful yet blessed gift of God! "Lord, teach us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." And when we come to die, to say with Paul, "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Agricultural Land Scrip and the Colored People. A Letter from H. M. Turner.

Editor Morning News, Savannah, Ga .:

My attention was attracted by an article in your issue of the 3d inst., wherein some doubts are expressed in regard to the facts of one or more of my assertions before the military companies and citizens of this city on the 1st inst. Your remarks were clothed in such bind and generous language that I

pursue the comparison, Mr. Stephens' speech fell coldly upon the Heuse, and when he finished, it was evident that he had produced no deep impression; but when the colored representative sat down the applause was deafening, and so many members rushed forward to shake his hand and congratulate him that they actually formed in line in the aisle and moved up to his seat in solid

His speech was a warm eulogy of the patriotism of his race; a critical discussion of a decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutional amendments in the so-called "Slaughter-house cases;" an appeal to the memories and feelings of the war to weaken the effect of Mr. Stephens' argument, and a demand for the passage of the bill as a measure of justice to his race. In his replies to some of the expressions which the Southern Democrats had been so unfortunate as to use in the discussion. Mr. Elliott displayed great ingenuity, especially when referring to Mr. Harris' remarks yesterday, when interrupted by Mr. Ransier, "was speaking to white men." He said: "I will show the gentleman from Virginia that the negro is to magnanimons to smite him in his weakness, and is charitable enough to grant him the mercy of his silence." Mr. Elliott did not fully act his professions of magnanimity, however, for soon after he dealt Mr. Harris an ugly blow when he raid, "The negro aims at a higher standard of intellectual attainment than was exhibited in the speech of the gentleman from Virginia." Among the listeners to Mr. Elliott's speech was Gen. Sherman. lands. And as the time allowed the States to accept the provisions of the act of 1862 was about to expire, the acts of April 14, 1864, (see vol. 13, page 47) and of July 23, 1866, (see vol. 44, page 208) both operate to extend the time allowed each State accepting the benefits of the first act down to July 23, 1869, and for establishing the college or colleges down to July 23, 1871.

Now, if we turn to the acts of the Georgia Legislature we will find, by an act approved

Legislature we will find, by an act approved December 12, 1866, that two thousand dollars were appropriated to the Governor to meet the expenses of receiving and disposing of said lands in accordance with the acts

of Congress.

It does not appear, however, that Governor Jenkins ever consummated the object, but that it was accepted under the adminis-

but that it was accepted under the administration of Governor Bullock, some time in
1868 or '69, and that acting Governor Conley
sold the land for the use and benefit of the
State for the sum of ninety cents per acre,
which amounted to the aggregate of \$243,
000. But the money was not paid actually
over to the State till since Governor Smith
came into the executive chair.

But the great question is, has this money
been received? It has, otherwise the Legisture of Georgia would not, in a resolution
approved February 21, 1873, second para"graph, have used the following language, to
wit: "And whereas the purchase money of
said (agricultural scrip) sorip has been received and paid into the State of Georgia
at its session in January and February, 1873,
page 67. roe, from the Oberlin District of Ohio. A number of Southern white Republicans gave in their adhesion to the bill in written speeches or short extempore ones. Mr. Walls, a colored member from Florida, also spoke. The Democratic speakers were from Kentucky, Texas, and Missouri. The general sentiment on the Republican side was, that it was the colored members' fight, and that they were able to take care of it. No vote was reached, and the House adjourned at 5, with Mr. Butler on the floor. After he speaks to-morrow, the bill will probably be recommitted, such a course having been determined upon by the Judiciary Committee to-day.—N. Y. Tribune. roe, from the Oberlin District of Ohio. A

States Army, and has been in some public office ever since and is now Postmaster at Selma, Alabama. He is independently rich, don't ask any boot from anybody, and is very much disliked by his party. I have seen several petition praying for his removal from the Post Office.

Hon. Anderson Smith was born in North Hampton County, N. C., in 1820. Was elected to serve the unexpired term of the elected to serve the unexpired term of the set to serve

vestment for the support and maintenance of a college, such as contemplated by act of Congress," &c.

But did the Governor disburse it properly? He did not! Another act of Congress says in the most emphatic words, "There shall be no discrimination in its benefits," &c. But in the face of this act, and in the face of his better judgment, the Governor gave every dollar of it to Franklin College at Athens, to establish and endow an agricultural department in that old time-honored seat of learning, where he knew no colored student could enter, and never will, without a great hubbub and confusion. But as I read in a Democratic paper last year, "Governor Smith may not know he is accelerating social equality by that act, for if all that money remains there, negro students are certain to enter those halls in a few years, to get their proportion of it."

get their proportion of it."

There is no excuse for not piacing one-half of our share of the money where we could have access to its benefits. For there was the have access to its benefits. For there was the Atlanta University, (colored,) with three hundred students in it, with a faculty possibly equal to Franklin, which would have been glad to have received it for our use; which University, too, the Georgia Legislature has recognized by passing an act appropriating eight thousand dollars per year, the same as they do for Franklin, but for some cause that has been withheld. When near forty (40) of us colored members were in the our image and painting our moral likeness, which at death shall remain unchanged forever.

We have but one life. We shall never walk the earth but once. We cannot come back to correct mistakes, or avail ourselves of sad experiences. We can do nothing further for ourselves—nothing for others. Outside of earth all is fixed—in Heaven none need our aid; in hell is despair—none can have it.

This, too, is a perilous life; dangers beset said shell for some can be they do for Franklin, but for some can which at the speaker fould not suppress the applause. The principal additional arguments on the Reputational arguments on the Reputational arguments on the Reputational arguments of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Ward, embracing the Five Points and the most notorious dens of crime in the Courisian cases, as set forth by Mr. Elliott. The position was taken that this decision dour University, that is to say, eight thousand dollars to each annually. But for causes and reasons best known to himself the Governor fails to either pay over appropriation or to appoint an annual board of visitors, but to the white university he does all; and then he takes away from us our share of the States, not that the black race had no equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were passed before the applause. The found arguments on the Reputational August of the Joseph Potational August of the Joseph Potational August on the Sixth Ward, embra

ment of certain citizens with exclusive privilege was in contravention of the police power
of the States, not that the black race had
no equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were passed before the
Southern States sought to evade the results
of the war, and the provisiens of the Thirteenth Amendment, by imposing such onerus burdens and disabilities upon the colored United States land scrip.

This is, in substance at least, a plain and unvarnished statement of the case. There may be a few errors in the way I have itemized the different results, but the substance is the same. I shall make no animadver-sions or comments. I am willing to abide public opinion. All we ask for is square right! Give us that, and you may chain our public opinion. All we ask for is square right! Give us that, and you may chain our tongues, lock our mouths, and paralyze our pens; but as long as that is withheld, we colored people are leound to protest against manfest injustice. It is customary for some to raise the howl of social equality when these questions are broached; but this is not a question of social equality. We are not seeking to foist ourselves into white society; on the contrary, we are trying to avoid it. And if our white citizens deprecate such an ultimatum as much as they pretend, let them aid us by instructing their Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly to so legislate as to give each class their rights in the sphere they may choose to revolve.

But, treating us as the story says the Yankee treated the Indian, will not do. They hunted together all day, and the time came to divide spoils, but they had only killed a turkey and a buzzard. The Yankee said, "Now, Indian, you take the buzzard and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you can take the buzzard." The Indian replied, "But Indian take buzzard every time."

time."
We, as colored people, only want our share of the turkey—nothing more, nothing less. Hoping all cause of complaint will soon be removed, and that justice will be administered to all,

H. M. TURNER.

Hon. R. B. Elliott.

The following are the opinions of the leading New York dailies on Mr. Elliott's great

of the civil rights bill, a true lover of his party's cause. Mr. Johnson was nominated by the grantlying to the many patrons in 1870 as a Republican of the lower house, and served his constituents with such marked ability and integrity that, as a reward for his servises, he was in 1872 renominated and elected to the same position by a handsome majority.

Hon. Thomsom Walker was born in Dalhad County, Alabama, in 1850, and is equally didided between the flavored and unfavored and unfavore By far the most eloquent and effective speech that has been made upon either side of the Civil Rights bill was that of Mr.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

HIE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP TO

BY S. ADAMS WIGGIN.

Asleep the dear one's seeming; Her slumber hath no dreaming; A holy whiteness gleaming Upon her placid face. No more the soft eyes beaming; No more bright tresses stream Only the sad tears gleaming Over a vacant place.

Under the flowerets lying,
Never to love replying;
Only the zephyrs sighing,
Never again to wake.
Sad hearts that now are breaking
For darlings never waking,
Your griof and tears forsaking,
The cup of sorrow take.

Beside her green grave kneeling Behold the sweet revealing Of faith and love the sealing, The place is hallowed ground. Hear now sweet voices singing, Hark how the notes are ringing. To thee a message bringing. That grace and peace are found.

"Behold, thy dead awaketh
When earth's foundations shaketh;
When Christ the White Throne taketh,
And Heaven cometh down."
Bow low with holy feeling,
And list 1) Love's revaling,
This to the parity assign. This to thy spirit sealing, For thee a fadeless crown.

Dear hearts for lost ones breaking That sigh for their awaking, This revolation taking, With joy and glad surprise. Your peace, like rivers flowing, Forever wider growing, God's Deeps of Mercy showing— God's Love that never dies.

It is undoubtedly true that serious or ab-

at a sentiment on the Republican side was, that it was the colored members? fight, and that they were able to take care of it. No vote was reached, and the House adjourned at 5, with Mr. Butler on the floor. After he speaks to-morrow, the bill will probably be recommitted, such a course having bear economitted, such a course having bear economitted, such a course having bear to-day.—N. Y. Tribune.

The vote on the Civil Rights bill was not taken at 4 o'clock, as had been agreed and ordered. The bill consequently went over as unfinished business. The feature of today's debate was the speech of Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Mr. Elliott is of the speech with much feeling, in regretting that it was necessary for him, in an American Congress, to ask for civil rights. His speech was well written, and it was delivered with well feeling, in regretting that and experienced orator. The African love of melody was noticeable in the harmony of his delivery. Every sentence closed with mush clearned in a sperienced orator. The African love is defined and write, and a largo proportion of the remainder, and experienced orator. The African love is defined and write, it was the most praises worthy effort yet made by a colored member. It was strange to hear a negro Congressman, with such contempt, he had a largo proportion of the remainder, and it was forty yet made and write, it must be borne in mind that this dependence of the Supreme Court, criticise the Dread Scott decision. Mr. Elliott thought that was the condenny, he had been so magnanimous to him, and had not learned to see the country that had been so magnanimous to him, and had not learned to see the suprementation of the word was a suprementation of the suprementation of the word was a suprementation of the suprementation of the word was a suprementation of the suprementati nanimous to him, and had not learned the lesson of the war, since now he opposes civil rights; and as for Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who yesterday treated a colored Congressman with such contempt, he had to say that he would show him that a negro could be magnanimous enouglenot to strike at weakness, and that he would grant him the mercy of his silence, a sentiment which pleased the House so much that the Speaker could not suppress the applause. The principal additional arguments en the Republican side were continued in a new view of the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Louisiana cases, as set forth by Mr. Elliott. The position was taken that this decision does not refer to the color of the race, but to

In turning to reports of arrests, we find

or the States, not that the black race had no equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were passed before the Southern States sought to evade the results of the war, and the provisiens of the Thirteenth Amendment, by imposing such oner one burdens and disabilities upon the colored race that their freedom was of little value. This position was plainly assumed in the derivation of the existing facts the most causal to secure the freedom of the slave race, and the full establishment of that freedom ents would show that they were all intendent and the full establishment of that freedom independent of the power of the former states adouted in the full establishment of that freedom independent of the power of the former states and the full establishment of that freedom independent of the power of the former states and the full establishment of that freedom independent of the power of the former states and the full establishment of that freedom and the full establishment of that freedom independent of the power of the former states are the freedom of the laws provided by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Democrats adduced no addition all arguments. They have added nothing to the legal points of their position since the speeches of Beck and Stephens. To their projudices, however, there is no limit. They rogulities, however, there is no limit. They are projudice against the colored race. This was illustrated by the amendment of Mr. Beck, which proposed to provide that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to allow grave-diggers to lay the bones of blacks and whites and blacks in the same rooms or beds, or to blacks and whites and rogular to the projection to the population of the well-dependent of the projection to the p

The influence of education, even in the simplest primary schools, upon a child of the lowest class is to cultivate habits of order, punctuality, and self-control. A child is withdrawn from idleness by other interests being offered to its mind than those which surround it in the life on the streets. The mere occupying the time and thoughts of children with subjects of general interest tends to keep them from crime. Even a small acquaintance with geography and the reading of a book of travels will sometimes enable or stimulate a poor person to change his locality, where he is under temptation, or for some region where he can be placed in better circumstances. There is, too, running through nearly all school lessons a recognition, more or less strong, of the great truth of morality. The result of all these and other influences is that wherever education is diffused abroad there the ratio of crime to population dimmashes, and in all countries the criminal class is mainly fed by

Colored Children and the Schools